Gen. Concha's energy has been aroused at last to action, and we are promised that the slave trale shall be suppressed at every sacrifice. Whether this spark of vitality has been aroused by the indigment outburst of British feeling or remorse of conscience, is hard to tell. I am rather inclined to be heve that it is the last effort of the rogue to hide his shame under the cloak of ignorance or pretended virtue; nor do I believe that the orders he says were issued in May last, were ever dictated until he saw the storm bursting on his head. It is true that many of the vessels have been fitted out in the United States, but it is also true that a large fleet has been dispatched from this port, and that some of his dearest friends have fornished the means wherewith to fit them out. It is idle for him to waterwith to it them out. It is idle for him to say in his circular to the Governors, that they must banish from their respective jurisdictions all par-ties known to be accomplices in the Afri-can slave trade. These officers know full well to whom they belong, and where they reside. It is rather late in the season for this abuse of the trade, in which be has permitted his friends to enrich themselves, without the slightest show of authority. The Telegraph mentioned in my last is still here, fitting out for the Coast, and will be ready to go to sea in the course of a few days. There is also another American brig preparing for a voyage to the Coast, but I have not yet been able to accertain her name and present owners. The captain of the latter is a young German, who goes out for the first time. The two vessels are owned by the same parties, one of the most celebrated houses in this city, and bosom friends of the Captain-General, from which one would naturally suppose that they do not entertain any serious fears of the sentence of banishment, with which they are threatened. I have heard of no recent landings on the Coast, though several are daily expected. Her Britannic Majesty's screw ship-of the-line Orion is in port. It is said that she is one of the fleet ordered to cruise in our waters in

search of slavers. She is too large for the purpose, and two little brigs would do much better. General Concha has issued an order prohibiting the wholesale formation of new stock companies, and makes it obligatory on the part of the promo-ters of any new scheme to obtain his consent before opening the subscription books. This is in consequence of orders from Spain, where the stock mania has produced considerable uneasiness for the future credit of the island. As the General dabbles in stocks about as much as any one else, it is easy to conceive how little he relishes the task of curtailing

The yellow fever continues to increase, particularly among the shipping, and the Spanish Navy has to lament the loss of several promising young officers. It is not quite so bad on shore.

## KANSAS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

THE SIEGE OF LAWRENCE. LAWRENCE, K. T., July 23, 1857.

Reader, have you ever been a "sojer?" If not, it is altogether improbable that you can feel a tithe of the enthusiasm which animates the horde of gentlemen of various nationalities who, under Walker, Cook, the "star spangled banner," Buchanan and Co., bave invested the City Charter of rebellious Lawrence. The thermometer ranges somewhere about a hundred in the shade. The weather and the soil are as dry as Sahara. Whisky is fortunately abundant. Where it comes from is almost as profound a mystery as "whither it goeth;" suffice to say that it seems to exist in a blessed cotemporaneous abundance with the United States army. All the elements of martial greatness are here. "I will subdue you," cocks its chin defiantly at the Charter. We have the "rat tat-too" in the morning; drunken dragoons throughout the day, and the "sentinel on his lonely round" at night.

Gov. Walker is growing a confirmed spiritualist.

I believe Governors are always sober. If this be true, Gov. Walker is, of course, sober. He is merely endeavoring to come at the best way to catch a myth of a city charter. The fragrance of "Old B arbon" may quicken his nasal perceptions, so that when he enters Lawrence he may be able to ex-

An antiquarian society was about being instituted to try and discover some trace of "Squatter Sov-ereignty" and the "right the people have to govern themselves," but has been abandoned because no charter had been obtained from the bogus er State Legislature for such a purpose, and it is "against the United States Government" for the peo-ple to "originate" anything. The regular army has, up to this present writing, mercifully "averted the effu-sion of blood." No arrests have been made. The Charter hasn't been caught. Proclamations are be coming stale; Governors are at a discount. It is indeed, seriously doubted if Governors are much better than mere common men. But it is generally conceded that "a statesman of national reputation" is about the poorest of all. Doubts are even enter-tained as to the propriety of the "President and his Cabipet" "solicitansly urging" analysis of the "President and his Cabinet" "solicitously urging" anybody who does not "personally desire to come to Kausas," to do to "settle the question satisfactorily, and

"preserve the peace of the Union."
The people of Lawrence are divided in sentiment as to whether they are indebted for the present Federal attention to the old raccoon at Washington, or the young raccoon at Lecompton. Is it a blunder? or is it a policy? In Kansas matters, se much of the ormer has got mixed up with the latter that it is at all times difficult to determine between them.

Much doubt as to the future course of Gov. Walker prevails. Some think he will arrest some-body. Others suppose that he will go to collecting taxes. A few contend that nothing short of another taxes. A few contend that nothing short of another proclamation can relieve the Governor of all that is on his mind. Dark hints are being circulated that he means to seize and strangle Lane's "militia for the defense of the ballot-box," ere it be fairly born. Another class of prophets predict that he will "drink himself to death"—or commit suicide in a less fashmall to the state of the state ionable way, or, worse yet, pull up stakes and run away. Your correspondent vibrates between the three latter phases of opinion.

It is an "ill wind that blows nobody good," and

It is an "ill wind that blows nobody good," and I candidly think, if the troops remain here all Summer, and the stream of provisioning wagons between this and Fort Leavenworth has to be kept ap, the ferryman will make his fortune. I have no doubt but what he thinks treeson a pretty good thing. And this reminds me of a question I have meant to put to the Supreme Court, since it has got through with the Dred Scott decision. What is treason now-a-days?—that's the question. It is im-portant, too, for as I expect to be hanged one of these days, I should like to have the satisfaction of

knowing what it is for.

The water-sprinkler still perambulates the streets in defiance of Gov. Walker, "Law and Order" and "Union." A dead cow has been treasonably dragged beyond the city limits. Two traitors, who might well be called "levelers," have made a "fanatical" estimate of the cost of grading the hill. Sincere prayers have gone up to the city fathers to have the drunken dragoons, that very irregular portion of the regular army, removed as a nuisance. It was impossible to deny that this complaint was well founded, but as the camp is immediately outside of the city limits, unfortunately, civic authority cannot reach them.

Gov. Shannon is growing respectable. Even Woodson is being regarded as not such a bad fellow. Gov. Shannon is reported to have said to Gen. Lane

"Gen. Lane, your people accuse me of having done a great many bad things; now I ask you candidly if I ever did anything so ridiculous as this?"

"You never did," was Lane's response.

I got into conversation to-day with a Pro-Slavery man, who came to Lawrence out of curiosity to see

man, who came to Lawrence out of curiosity to see about the war.

"What's Gov, Walker a-goin' to do?" he asked.

"I'll tell ye what I think," he added. "I think he's jest like I was once when I was a boy 'way down in Alabama. Father had been shearing his sheep and

he broke the shears. There was no chance to mend

'em or git another pair, so he sent me off, hot foot to a neighbor's to borrow he'n. Well, I started unighty pert and determined, but when I got there I fell in with the boys, and got to playing, and forgot all about the sheep-shears. Well, the boy's father, he suspected I had been sent arter something, and he come to me and said: "Well, Bub, dident yer father send ye arter

Weil, I got up and set to thinkin', but never thought o' sheep-shears once; an' says I, "I kem arter sunthin', but I'll be shot of I haint forgot what it was, an' father 'ill lam me, too, when I go Its just so with Gov. Walker, stranger. He's forgot what he come for.

STRINGFELLOW'S PARTNER HARANGUING

THE MSSOURIANS.

Correspondence of The Missouri Democrat.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, July 21, 1857.

Being once a citizen of Platte County, and knowing something about a matter now in suit before the Circuit Court at Platte City, I was summoned to that Court as a witness yesterday, and heard a speech made in the Court-house by Peter T. Able, which regarding as important, I have concluded to give you the main points of the remarkable affair.
Mr. Able, after thanking the people for calling upon him, said that he had frequently heard it charged that the Pro-Slavery men in Kansas had sold out to the Free-State men. This was false, and he wished to state the position of the Pro-Slavery men of Kansas, so that their friends in Missouri might see into their plans and policy. They had not abandened the idea of making Kansas had not abandened the idea of making Kansas a Slave State, by a jug-full; on the contrary, they were greatly encouraged, and he took this occasion to say to Pro-Slavery men that the prospects of the party in Kansas were brighter and more hopeful than they had ever been. It seemed that there was a great deal of misunderstanding in Missouri in regard to the party in Kansas, and he would give a history of the party and its policy, for he knew all about it. In the first place, he said, they organized the party under the name of the Pro-Slavery party, and it worked well because it brought all men who were in favor of the because it brought all men who were in favor of the South into one solid, compact body. As time passed on, a great many persons came into the Territory from the Northern States who were not Pro-Slavery in their feelings, but who were against the Free-State men in their resistance to the laws of the Kansas Legislature. They found out that this class of Northern men would not act with the Free-State men in resistance to the the laws, nor would they act with the Pro-Slavery men because they were not in favor of Slavery. In order to get this class of Northern men to act with them, the Pro-Slavery party agreed, after consultation, to change the name of the party from Pro-Slavery to the Law-and-Order party. This change of names had a happy effect, because it brought a good many men into the party that they could not have gotten into their ranks in any other way. After a while a still larger number of people from the Northern States came in, and policy detated another move. He had written a call for delegates from all the counties in the Territory to assemble in Lecompton last Winter, and they did meet and deliberate upon the future action of the party. A great many men had moved into the Territory from the Northern States who had voted for Mr. Buchanan, and who were opposed to the Black Republicans and Pro-Slavery men to propitiate this class of men. It was admitted in their deliberations that the name of Law-and-Order party did not have a national reputation, and that the name of the party was dead, and its name would not answer the purpose they had in view. It was deemed unwise to assume the name of Americans or Know-Nothings, for that party had been able to take but one trick in the Presidential game, and must soon die out. After viewing the whole ground, it was agreed that the party should change its name from the Law-and-Order party to that of the National Democracy, it would bring them into favor with the Administration and with Congress, and at the same time secure to their party the services of the Free-State Democrate frem the Northern States. Time has proved that this was a good move, and great advantage would result to their party the services of the Free-State Democrate frem the Northern States. Time has proved

to the party from it. This was the history of the Pro-Slavery party is Kansas, and under all its names it had remained sound on the goose, and the charge that the Pro-Slavery men in Kansas had sold out to the Free Soilers was infamously false. He was glad to inform the Pro-Slavery men of Platts that the pros-pects of the party were bright, and that, if we will do our duty in the future as well as we have done it in the past, success was certain.

In regard to Governor Walker, he said he did not indorse everything he had said, but was not prepared to take grounds against him yet. Walker was a good manager and a keen man, and he thought he under-stood him. He believed, when Walker held his secret councis with the President and his Cabinet, that they councils with the President and his Cabinet, that they were chalking out a policy for Kansas. The people should remember, said he, that a majority of the Cabinet were Southern men, and he believed that Walker's trip to the Northern States after his consultations with the President, and all his talk North about Kausas becoming a Free State, had a design in it. The object was to get himself indorsed by the Northern Press and the Free State papers in Kansas, and after he had succeeded in this be could put cown the Free State men in Kansas by the strong arm of the Government and point to his indersement by the Northern Press and the Free-State Press in Kansas for his justification. He believed in Walker, though he would not indorse him fully, and believed that he could be managed very easily. In regard to the nomination of exGovernor Ransons for Congres, in Kansas, he regarded this the best piece of policy they had yet done. It was a capital move. He would get the Democrats from the Northern States to a man. Ransom was sound on the goose, as sound as General Calhoun, and he must not be suspected by the Pro-Slavery men.

men.

Mr. Buchanan and his Administration were to com down to the work right and not play false. His si cerity and that of his Cabinet was to be tested, and h cerity and that of his Cabinet was to be tested, and he should and would be made to do right or they would blow him and his Administration into ten thousand pieces. They should do right or the National Democratic party should be broken up, for Kansas was determined to have her right. He expressed himself sanguine about the soundness of Mr. Buchanan, and knew he had to do right or be blown up.

The National Democracy had elected a large majority to the Constitutional Convention, and a Pr.-Slavery Constitution would be made, and he believed that

ity to the Constitutional Convention, and a Pri-Slavery Constitution would be made, and he believed that it would be submitted to a vote of all the people that were in the Territory on a certain day, of which due notice would be given to the people of Missouri. When that was cone, the people must protect their slave property, and get up the same feeling they once had up, and that election would be carried as easily as they had carried any of the other elections. The Free-State men in Kansas were resting under the belief that they had a large majority in the Territory, which was a fact, but they were not on their guard either, but the Pro-Slavery men were. He enjoined it upon them to keep this matter still and not lab it about, but lay low and keep dark, and work for the great stake. Properly managed, success was blab it about, but lay low and keep dark, and work for the great stake. Properly managed, success was certain. He knew more about Kanasa and the Pro-Slavery party than any one else. He had spent a large sum of his own money, and raised a great deal from others, all for the cause in Kanasa, and professed to know all about it. He had organized more of their lodges and taken more people into them than any other man, and he knew what was going on, all of which I believed, and have suspected for a long time. The Kanasa troubles are not over. Mark that. I do not pretend to give his exact words, but merely the points of his speech. "Warn the Committee." Warn the President and his Cabinet, and warn everybody, for the Kansas troubles will soon commence, and war upon the properity of Missouri and that fair, though unfortunate Territory.

F. F.

THE NEW-GRANADAN DIFFICULTY.

Correspondence of The Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1857.

It is understood that Gen. Herran, the Minister from New-Granads, after several interviews with the Secretary of State, has offered propositions embracing all the points of difference between the United States and his Government, with a view to their final adjustment, and that the propositions will be accepted. If so, the negotiation will be soon terminated in a treaty. The particulars in regard to the propositions have not transpired, but it may be presumed that they do not resentially differ from the demands reported to have been made by our special commissioner, Mr. Morse.

An essential provision in Mr. Morse, expect was the transfer to the United States of jurisdiction over the Island of Tobago, in the Bay of Panama, the property of which is now in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Perhaps this concession may be taken by the United States as a sufficient indemnity for the outrages of the 15th of April, 1856, and a security for the American interests in future. In this case the money demand which Messra. Bowlin and Morse presented as an ultimatum must be assumed by the United States Government. If they have estimated the damages at too high a mark—\$400,000—it will still be claimed by the parties, and the Government cannot dispute its own estimate. Correspondence of The Baltimore Sun.

YALE COLLEGE. MEETING OF THE CLASS OF 1854.

According to the good old enstom of Yale, each class reassembles three years after graduation, to repert the success which has so far been schieved in the battle of life, and cheer themselves with pleasing reminiscences of bygone days. This year the class of 1854 held their trieunial gathering. About fifty mem-bers were present, and the number would probably have been largerhad not the growing feeling of aversion to the College on the part of Southern members kept some away. The class sat down at 10 o'clock to an elegant entertainment, provided by the proprietor of the New-Haven House, to which full justice having been done, the night was passed in speeches and songs.

Mr. R. E. Taylor presided. According to ancient usage, a silver cup was presented to the first-born son of the class, Master Horton, who received the gift in person, but could only reply by proxy; an appropriate presentation of which was made by Mr. S. C. Blackman of New-Haven. Mr. James W. Husted replied to the toust, "The Class of 1854." The best performance of the occasion was a response to the tosst, " The Wives present and future of the class," by James C. Rice of New-York. An extract from this speech, giving a humorous portrayal of the miseries of bachelor life,

of New-York. An extract from this speech, giving a humorous portrayal of the miseries of bachelor life, may be of interest:

What is more miserable, Mr. Chairman, and I appeal to you, Sir, as one who is still in the "bonds of iniquity and the "sail of bitterness," than the life of a self-sacrificing, percevering, liberally educated bachelor? Tell me, Sir, of the miseries and sufferings of the various conditions and fortunes of life, itself me how the soldier leaves his happy home and disc unshrouded in some foreign land; how the sailor, who has weathered a hundred stornes, at length finds a watery grave; how the weary traveler suksexhausted on Sahara's sands or in Alpine snows; but, O ye good fates, who preside over the destines of mer. Clotho, Lackesis and Atropos—and ye, O heantiful Graces, Alsis, Euphrosyne and Thalis, and ye, also, bright guideness, Venus, Juno and Minerys, have mercy upon es, and deliver us from the life, the death, and the expectations of a bachelor. I beg of you, my fellow classmater, to leave the table for a few moments, and accompany me to the "existing place" of abachelor. You behold here no tasty garden with me variegated flowers, no love bowers clad with woodbine and try, no mean dering walks fringed with rosy hedges, no with the variegated flowers, no love bowers clad with woodbine and try, no mean dering walks fringed with rosy hedges, no with the varietian you with the kind words of welcome, no calidren to climb up and prattle in your knee, and no birds to punctuate the too lively talk with song, but rather on all sides the wretchedness of "ringle blessedness." Go with me to his room. Oh, "confusion worse confounded!" Pelions of unfiled newspapers piled upon Osses of marranged books, magazines and manuscription like the unfound books of Livy in the dust of ages. Cast your eyes on the mantelpince, and lose yourself in the linex placed from which each morning he rises mapped all over into a checker-board by the impressions of tunied newspapers piled upon Osses of marranged books, m

An eloquent address was made by L. Weld, in reply to the toast, " The dead of the class of 1854," and each member then briefly narrated his persona! history during the past three years. At daylight the festivities closed, and having sung together the old college song, "Gaudeamus," the class adjourned for seven

A SCHOOL-TEACHER CUT TO PIECES IN TEXAS.

Correspondence of The Chicago Daily Press.

Griespondence of The Chicago Daily Press.

Griespondence of The Chicago Daily Press.

A terrible affair took place about eight miles east of this place on the 3d inst., between a school-teacher by the name of Moore and a man by the name of Jesse Howard and his four sons. Moore undertook to chastise Howard's son, about twelve years old, for writing indecent language in a young lady's copy-book. He had struck the boy but four or five blows with a switch when the boy's brothers came into the school-house with clubs, and one of them struck the teacher with a heavy club on the forehead and felled him to the floor. The other struck the teacher several times while down, but the teacher recovered himself and got out his pocket-knife and drove them out of the house. But at this juncture the old man, two other sons and two sonin-law arrived, and the old man rushed into the house with a large dirk pocket-knife. Moore begged Howard in-law arrived, and the old man rushed into the house with a large dirk pocket knife. Moore begged Howard to spare his life, telling him he was then nearly dead. At this time Moore had a severe contusion on the forehead and was covered with blood. But Howard, diregarding his entreaties, rushed upon him and plunged his long knife into him twice on his right side, both of which wounds entered the cavity. Moore broke from him, when Howard cut him on the right shoulder, making a frightful gash four inches long and to the bone. With all his wounds, Moore broke from the house and ran twenty rods. The boys outside threw clubs at him as he ran, one or two of which hit him.

Moore was a young man, of slight make, and in

Moore was a young man, of slight make, and in poor health, who had lately come to this State. He was a man of unexceptionable character, and a successful teacher. He will probably die of his wounds, a victim of revenge so low and despicable that humanity blushes at the recital. The antecedents of Howard and his family are in keeping with this are, having been frequently engaged in brutal assaults upon their neighbors; and the family are reported to be guilty of every mean act. Moore had had a difficulty with the same child before, and had requested be guilty of every mean act. Moore had had a diffi-culty with the same child before, and had requested Howard to take him out of school. The old woman replied she meant to send the boy to devil him, and that if Moore whipped the boy she would make How-ard cut his d—d heart out. It is generally supposed that the boy was urged to provoke Moore to chastize him, and no doubt they expected it that morning, for they all arrived at the school-house in a few moments after Moore commenced to whip the boy, and the two oldest brothers were secreted close to the house, for they got to the door before Moore had struck the boy six blows. The Howards lived a half a mile from the school-house. Such are some of the facts of this horschool-house. Such are some of the facts of this hor-rible affair, as appears from the evidence on examina-

The old man's bail bond was fixed at \$4,000; the oldest sons at \$2,000, and the other three sons at \$250 each. But they have not yet, and probably cannot give bail. The public feeling is against them, which induces me to hope that they will get their deserts.

HANGING BY WHOLESALE IN TEXAS, - The Texas Indianolian of the 11th inst. has the subjoued pic-ture of the lawlessness prevalent in that remote State. It exhibits a sad addition to the violence, rapine, mur-It exhibits a sad addition to the violence, rapine, mulder and lynching, alarmingly in the ascendant almosthroughout the length and breadth of the land:
"We learn that a row occurred a few days since on the Sa Antonio road near Victoria, between the Mexican and American teamsters, in which three or four of the Mexicans were badly shot. It grew out of a long-existing fend between them the American teamsters having, we understand, determined to drive off the Mexicans, whom they most cordially hate, because they half goods from the bay at extremely low and relincularities.

they have goods from the day as extensively low and relationship prices.

"Rumors constantly reach us from the upper country that the Vigilance Committee are raking the country fore-and aft, and awinging every horse-thief and murderer they can find. A gentleman who came down the roads few days since, states that he saw a dozen bodies suspended on one tree, and on another five. A great many of the despendoes have passed this town on their way to New-Orleans, not considering it healthy to remain any longer. If the Committee continues, the country will soon get rid of the scoundrels that have so long infested her borders."

The same paper has also an item of a different and The same paper has also an ifem of a different and much more gratifying character:

"The second expedition, in charge of Captain John Pope, which has been fifting out at this point during the last two menths, left yesterday for San Antonio, whence it will proceed to the wild regions of the Peucs, for the purpose of boring Artesian wells along the line of the proposed Paoline Railroad route. This expedition was fitted up entirely in this city. It is well supplied with mechanics and engineers, has a steam engine which it is intended to use in boring the wells, and is fully prepared for a three years' campaign. An escort of rifles unit infantry will be furnished it, together with a train of forty wagons at San Antonio."

MURDER OF A WOMAN.

Correspondence of The N Y. Tribune.

WEST STOCKERIDGE, Berkshire Co., Mass. July 29, 1857—3 o'clock p. m. (Our village was thrown into the wildest exaitement ment to day by the announcement that the wife of Benjamin Cone had been found with her throat cu ment to day by the announcement that the wile of Benjamin Cone had been found with her throat cut from ear to ear, and that the villain who committed the act had fied to the woods near Mr. Core's dwelling. The citizens in large numbers started in pursuit, and succeeded in capturing the wretch in one or two hours time. He came here a few days since from Penneylvania, is an Irishman named Wm. Kelly, has a wife and two children, and has the appearance of being an old offender. The particulars are that he called at Mr. Core's house about 9 o'clock in the morning, inquired if Mr. C. was at home, and also if he wished to hire more hands in the hay field; and Mrs. Cone told him that Mr. C. was not at home, and that they could not board any more men. He drew a dick-knife and stabbed her in the neck, and when she fell to the floor he stabbed her in the breast. Her cries brought a carpenter, who was at work in the barn, when the villain fired a revolver twice at him, and then fied to the woods. Alarm being immediately given to cur citi-

zens, the woods were surrounded and searched. He has been committed to the County Jail by Justice Kuiffin to await his trial in January. Mrs. Cone is yet alive, and has identified the prisoner. The physicians in attendance say that there is but little hopes of her living. Mr. C. being a man of wealth, it is supposed he intended to get money after committing the bloody deed.

RECEPTION OF THE NEW-YORK GREN-ADIERS AT PHILADELPHIA.

RECEPTION OF THE NEW-YORK GRENADIERS AT PHILADELPHIA.

From The Bulketia, July 30.

The New-York City Grenadiers. Capt. Lowden, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, but in consequence of a statement that the company would not leave New-York until to-day, no formal reception was given them. The Grenadiers marched to their quarters at the Franklin House without any ercort. This morning Major Peter Fritz accompanied the strangers to the Hall of Independence, where they were met and welcomed by Mayor Vaux. His Honor spoke at considerable length, referring to ihe military spirit of the American people, but professing, as he was a Quaker, to be unable to speak knowingly upon the subject. He alluded to the associations which cluster about the Hall of Independence, to the patriotic feelings which they engender, and in conclusion again wramly welcomed the visitors to the city and to the Hall. The Mayor was enthusiastically applicated during the progress of his speech; after he had concluded, three enthusiastic cheers were given for him. Mr. James Peckham, an officer of the Regiment to which the Grenadiers belong, responded to the remarks of the Mayor, and was quite eloquent in his allusions to the Hall and to the important measure which was consummated there. Mr. Peckham, although a believer in the necessity of military organizations, could see approaching a time when disputes between nations would be settled without recourse to arms. The speaker referred to the Arctic adventures of Dr. Kane, and to the laying of the submarine telegraph cable as evidences of the tendency of the age toward the accomplishment of peacful achievements. After leaving the Hall the company marched to the United States Mint. The weather was very unfavorable for a military display, the rain pouring in torrents. The soldiers "grirned and bore it," however. The City Gronadier dress in the red coats and bearskin chakes of British Grenadiers. The pioneers, dressed in the Scotish plaid and kilt, accompany the company in their parades. They are

## MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT ROUTE .- On Thursday the steamship Tennessee, Capt. Tinklepaugh, left this port without passengers or freight, on some unknown expedition. It is generally supposed, however, that she is bound for Punta Arenas, Nicaragua. It is also rumored that Messrs. Morgan & Sons, her owners, are about to reopen the Nicaragua trassit route to California. At all events, they are getting their ships into working order, and a new steamship, the Queen of the Pacific, which has been lying idle at the Morgan Iron Works for some time, is now having her machinery put in as fast as possible. It is said that the transit route is to be reopened in 60 days.

MARINE DISASTERS FOR JULY.

During last month twenty-one sea going vessels, be longing to or sailing from American ports were lost at ea, viz: five ships, two barks, three brigs and eleven chooners, valued at one million dellars. The total losses this year, not including losses from leakage, dismasting, or other casualties not amounting to a wreck,

 January
 125

 February
 63

 March
 63

 April
 55

 May
 53

 June
 26

THE NEW-BEDFORD REGATTA. The Regatta of the New York Yacht Club will probably come off in the bay of New-Bedford, one week hence, or on the succeeding Monday. The yacht Haze, owned by Moses H. Grinnell, esq , will leave this city on the 5th prox., and the other yachts of the squadron about the same time, making stoppages along the Sound.

We cannot learn that merchants are adhering, to any extent, to the proposed reform in the mode of obt sining crews for their ships. It is said, however, that the system is still working, although in a modified form. Many shipowners have adopted the plan of giving such of their crews as ship without advance an increased pay of \$3 or \$4 a month over those who adhere to the old system. In many cases this is found to work well; good men, tip-top sailors, offering to ship without advance pay. One firm, Messrs. Howland & Frothingham, have gone further. The ship Emerald of their Liverpool line, being ready to receive a crew, the agents were told to pay as high as \$17 per month, if necessary, to settle the landlords' bills not to exceed a month's pay, to promise the crew good usage on the voyage, and the liberty of leaving the ship in Liverpool or remaining by her, just as they chose, being paid in Liverpool whatever was their due. There Her crew was obtained in a day; they all boarded the ship at the dock, and although she lay several days in the stream, detained by adverse winds, not one de serted.

the wreck of the Montreal, The Quebec Chronicle of

Friday last says:

"The bateaux engaged in raising the hull of the steamer Montreal floated it to the top of the reef at Caprouge on Tuesday evening, where it stuck. It would have been got in shore next morning, but the bateaux were obliged to leave it, as a gale of wind was blowing. The wreck cannot drift to the beach until the wind changes, and then, it is thought, the tide will be too low to float the wreck. A body was picked up on Tuesday night, off Caprouge, by some buteaux men, and taken to St. Nicholas, where the Coroner held an inquest yesterday. The body proved to be that of a woman about 20 or 25 year of age, apparently a passenger by the Montreal, who wore a gray dress Friday last says: a passenger by the Montreal, who wore a gray dress and gray stockings. A verdict of 'found drowned' was rendered. The party of river police, who still remain at the scene of the disaster, report that it is thought all the wreck will be visible as soon as the weather moderates."

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

English Reports in Law and Equity. Edited by Chauncey Smith Vols 35-57. Evo. Little, Brown & Co.

A Treatise on the Construction of the Statute of Frands. By Causten Browne. 8vo. pp 556. The Same.

A Digest of the Decisions contained in the English Law and Equity Reports. From the First volume to the Thirty-first. By Chauncey Smith. 8vo. pp, 910. The Same. Reports of Cases in the First Volume to the United States. By B. R. Curtis. 8vo. pp, 695. The Same. The Word and Works of God. By John Gill, D. D. 12mo. pp. 594. E. H. Fletcher.

Sketch of the Life and Ministry of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. 12mo. pp. 141. Sheldon, Blakeman & Co.
Slavery Ordsined of God. By the Rev. Fred. A Ross. D. D. 12mo. pp. 198. Philadelptia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Remarks upon Alchemy and the Alchemists. 12mo. pp. 994. Crosby, Nichols & Co.
Outlines of English History. By Amila B. Edwards. 11mo. pp. 198. Hickling, Swan & Brewer.

Virginia Illustrated. With Drawings by Porte Crayon. 8vo. pp. 198. Hickling, Swan & Brewer.

Married or Sinale. By the author of "Hope Lesile." 2 vols. 12mo. The Same.

The Athelings. By Margaret Oliphaut. 8vo. pp. 192. The Same.

Jame Auslin's Works. (Standard Female Novelicts). 4 vols.

Same.

Same Austin's Works. (Standard Female Noveliets). 4 vols.

12mo. Derby & Jackson.

Thine and Mine. By Flora Neale. 12mo. pp. 303. The Same.
Chemical Problems and Reactions. By Josiah P. Gooke, jr.

12mo. pp. 128. John Bartlett.

Climarology of the United States. By Lorio Blodget. 8vo. pp. 12mo. pp 128 John Bartlett.
Climatology of the United States. By Lorio Biodget. 8ve. pp.
386. Lippincott & Co.
Lettures on Temperance. By Elliphaiet Nott, D. D., LL D.
12ma pp. 341. Sheldon. Blakeman & Co.
Pictures of Slavery in Church and State. By the Rev. John
Dixon Leng. 12mo. pp. 440. Published by the Author.
The Polylingual Journal. A Magazine in Five Languages. Aug.
H. C. Sparks.
A Treatise on Health. By Samnel Sheldon Fitch, M. D. &vo.
pp. 522. Pudney & Russell.
The Young Singer's Friend. 18mo. pp. 462. A. S. Barnes &
Co.

The Young Singer's Friend. Ismo. pp. 402. A. S. Darbes & Co.
Wild Northern Scenes. By S. H. Hammond. 12mo. pp. 341.
The Elements of Drawing. By John Ruskin. 12mo. pp. 350.
Bangs. Brother & Co.
Gerry and Kansas. By John H. Gibon, M. D. 12mo. pp. 348.
Philadelphis: J. H. C. Whitting.
Mormonism: Its Leaders and Designs. By John Hyde, jr.
12mo. pp. 355. W. P. Fetridge & Co.
The Loves of the Poets. By Mrs. Jameson. 18mo. pp. 517. Ticknoor & Fields.

The Loves of the Focus. By Arts Sameson School Ed.) 2 vols.
The Sinck Dwarf. (Waverley Novels, Household Ed.) 2 vols.
The Same.
Chile Con Carne; or, The Camp and the Field. By S. Compton Smith, M. D. 12mo. pp. 494. Miller & Curtis.

As Escaped Munderer Rearrested.—Wm. Morgan, who was sentenced to the Frankfort Penitentiary for murder, in Newport, Ky., last Autum, and escaped from the jail there soon after, was recaptured last week at Greenupeburgh, and on Mosday brought to Newport and transferred these, owing to the insecurity of the prison there, to Cevington, where he still regions.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

## Mayor Wood asks for a Body Guard.

TRIAL OF MR. CARPENTER POSTPONED.

The Board of Police Commissioners met at 10 o'clock yesterday at the Chamber of the Commission, No. 88 White street, all of the members being present. Gen. NYE presided. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved:

Mayor Wood presented the following communica-tion, which he had received from Mr. W. H. Stephens, First Marshal at the Mayor's office. The document was written in the hand-writing of the Mayor's private secretary, and those who professed an ability to see into a millstone intimated an opinion that the recipient of the communication had dictated its contents.

of the communication had dictated its contents.

The letter is as follows:

Mayor's Office, New York, July 39, 1857.

To His Honer the Mayor.

Drag Sir: According to the city ordinances, it is my duty to issue all licenses, under your Honor's sanction, for stages, stage drivers, junk shops, junk carts and boats, pawnbrokers, hackney coaches and drivers, intelligence offices, carts and cartmen, dirt carts and public potters, charcoal wenders, brokers and forwarders, boarding-houses, second-hand dedurs, expressmen and chters; also, to issue all notices where complaint is made, which is being done daily, and it is necessary to have offices to make arrests, serve notices, and also act as inspectors.

Under the old police law we had squads of policensen organized and detailed for this duty, and it is, in my opinion, indispensable to the proper protection of the public interests that experienced men should be again provided without delay.

At this time the Corporation is losing largely by the omission to take out licenses, and the traveling public are suffering in consequence of inadequate protection from the proper impaction of hacks and hack-drivers and others; and the ordinances are violated daily without any power in me to provent it.

I respectfully call your immediate attention to this subject, that some provision may be unside without delay.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully submitted.

We H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.

To the Hon, Fernando Woon, Mayor.

Mayor Wood moved that the communication be received and ordered on file. Carried.

Mayor Wood moved that the communication is a submitted.

ceived and ordered on file. Carried.

Mayor Wood then offered the following resolutions:

Revolved. That the Mayor of New-York be authorized to select and swar in so many special officers, or temporary policemen, as may be required, under the application of W. H. Stephens, First Marshad, this day presented to the Board and orsered on file; and the General Superintendent is requested to detail such afficers to the Mayor's office, to do daty accordingly, under the direction of the Mayor.

Resolved. That this Board will, on the requisition of the Mayor may designate, not to exceed 25.

Gen. Nye said that he had understood Mayor Wood to say in the discussion they had a few days since now

to say in the discussion they had a few days since upon to say in the discussion they had a few days since upon the question of paying special policemen, that though he would vote for paying those who had been employed in the past, he should hold his opinion in reserve as to the payment of special men in the future. Gen. Nye asked if it would not be better that members of the regular force be detailed to perform the duties.

Mr. Bowes said that the subject could be referred to the Committee to report upon it to lay.

Mr. Bowen said that the subject could be referred to the Committee, to report upon it to-day.

Mayor Wood said that to-day would be the 1st of August, and that it would be better to arrange the matter at soon as possible. He would attact that these duties had been performed for many years by men well qualitied for it, and that inexperienced persons would be found incompetent to the duties. As it appeared to have been the policy of the Board to exclude the old efficers—in his judgment, the best officers in the force—le had no disposition to press the matter himself, preferring to let the Board take action in the matter; but the city absolutely required that the requisition be allowed. The Corporation was daily pressed with the applications of persons to be licensed, and the requisition he made was necessary to protect the interests of the city. As to the pay, if this Board would not pay the men so desired, the Corporation would.

Gen. Nye—A difficulty that arises here is this: If a man is appointed a special patrolman, he thinks it circa him a practice of the permanent.

Corporation would.

Gen. Nye—A difficulty that arises here is this: If a man is appointed a special patrolman, he thinks it gives him a preference in the making of the permanent appointments. There are a multitude of such men, all holding (and I confess with some show of justice) that they have claims upon the consideration of the Board for the risk they have taken upon themselves, the peril and the labor of the Special Department; and discharging it well is the best guaranty that they will discharge their duties well should they be appointed on the regular force. The only objection I can see to this thing is this: The selection of these men rests with his Honor the Mayor. From the remarks he has made, I judge that he deems it important to the public interest to select men who have been discharged from duty. The question whether they can be appointed is now under consideration. I am not for one disposed to commit myself by the appointment of one these men, to the obligation to reappoint them. If they have been properly dismissed, from the fact that I consider the law upon that subject imperative, whatever may be my individual feelings, I do not think it is right for this Board to appoint any of them special patrolmen. My judgment is, that while I believe the requisition should be complied with, we had better go on as quickly as possible, and fill up the regular force.

Mr. Steanahan—By these resolutions the men are

force.

Mr. STEANAHAN—By these resolutions the men are to be selected and sworn in by the Mayor. I hardly think that thus leaving it entirely in his hands squares with the action of this Board a day or two since, and I would suggest the propriety of putting the matter off

until Saurday.

Mayor Woop—The resolutions were drawn in conformity with the suggestions of the President and Treasurer in their remarks at a recent meeting. They are designated as special patrolmen. I have no doubt of my right to select the men myself. As regards the alleged discharge of the men, I do not believe that there has been a hundred men of the old force who have been dismissed according to law and according to the rules and regulations. There are not a hundred of the number who are not to day policemen, and fully entitled as such to recover their pay; and I have no doubt they will be decided eventually in the courts, if not here, to be policemen, and entitled to their pay; but if they are not entitled to their pay, the Corporation will undoubtedly pay them. The communication of the First Marshal indicates the fact that the public welfare is suffering from a want of these men. I have

of the First Marchal indicates the fact that the public welfare is suffering from a want of these men. I have, however, no objection to the matter being laid over.

Mr. Bowes—I understand the Mayor to make a special requisition for special men. I am disposed to receive it tavorably, if the exigencies require it. I also approve of their being put on precisely the same fecting as men who are detailed for duty on the requisition of the Commissioners of Emigration, or any other public officers.

General NYE-I do not by any means intend to that the Mayor does not really require this force, simply meant to make a suggestion as to the propriet of selecting them from the force which has been dimissed, without expressing any opinion in answer to the suggestion of the Mayor as to the regularity of

the suggestion of the Mayor as to the regularity of their dismissals. When this question arises in its proper shape, I trust I shall be able to discuss it, to the satisfaction of all, that they have been regularly dismissed, either by their own volition, or by the action of this Board.

The matter was referred to the Committee.

Mr. Stranahan prosented a paper from Charles Hartshorn and Conklen Smith, two of the Police force of Brooklyn, who claim pay as sergeants. Referred.

Mr. Bowen here presented the following communication:

nication:

PILOT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, 
NEW-YORK, JULY 39, 1257.

To the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners—
GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, held this day, it was
Resolved, That the Metropolitan Police Commissioners be respecifully requested to direct the Police to inform the Harbo Commissioners, at their office, No. 69 South street, of any fractions of the law to establish "regulations for the Port of New York," particularly in relation to throwing light soil list the Slips, and that they be also requested to appoint the outdoor Sopeintendent, acting under the appointment of this Board. a "Special Policement" Respectfully, your obedien servent,

THOS. PERKINS, Secretary.

The communication was referred to the apporprist

THOS PERKINS, Secretary.
The communication was referred to the appropriat Committee.

Gen. NYE presented the following communication from Wm. C. Gover, a policeman of the Tenth Ward

Wood Police:
To the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police District

Wood Police:

To the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police District
GENTLEMEN: Obe dient to the instructions of Superintendent
Telimadge, I last evening, at sundown, repaired with my brother
efficers to report myself at the Station House for patrol duty.
Having read the new Police Law, as passed by the late Legislature, I am unable to find anything contained therein justifying
our summary disminsal from the Police Department, by the gentiemen composing the body of the commission; and I therefore
consider myself still a policeman, debarred from duty by the
same, and also by those officiating as Inspector or Superintendent of my Predint.

In speaking individually for myself—and my own case is applicable to many of my brother officers—I was never personally
served either at the Station House or at my residence, with any
notice of insubordination, or any mandate, summoning me to
appear for trial, to answer to any charge whatever preferred
samint me and I therefore consider, by the letter of the law,
that I am still a policeman.

At the time when the constitutionality of the law was under
the protect of his Honor the Mayor, pending before the Courts,
I am, by the most reliable testimory, prove that those who
were considered the old police were the only body of men who
were rendering to the citizens any smount of real service; regalarly posted, day and night, the most rigid and strict discipline
was enforced upon them, which they cheerfully obeyed, and
yielded a ready compliance to every command of those whom
they were instructed to look up to as their superior officers. If
they erred in doing so, it was from an absence of judgment
alone, and not from any desire of willfulness. Then should
they not be exempt from censure, when, after the Court of Appeals having pronounced the law a valid one, they have evinced
a disposition to yield obedience to it! By long years of evvice wasy of the men who were my command or those whom
were free from every regreach; they are men who deemed they
were sail sati

duties of policemen! Permit the returns of our Police Courts

hnowledged the law of an early dey, but mingled with
fires and disturbances, inspired by an honest feeling of smulation
in the discharge of our duties.

Then, gentlemen, where lies the offense that should a
strongly teffect against the recognition of these mony
fault you will, I tanat, agree with me in consideration of
families' instruct comfort and happiness—knowing not
families' future comfort and happiness—knowing not
which side to bestow their adherence, to still secure to them
which side to bestow their adherence, to still secure to them
the means of support?

These, gentlemen, are the true circumstances connected with
the cases of many of the men, who possessing the most warceptionable characters, are rejected and cast off, for a simple
neglect of duty, and a bearing dealed them in their own define,
which you certainly will admit, is their just right, conceded to
them by the existing law.

Trusting that you will excuse the length of my communication, and render to the subject some kind attention.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

New-York July 29, 1857.

The communication was referred to the Committee
on General Discipline.

Mr. Bowan presented a communication from a
owners of the line of Savannah steamers, asking the
appointment of special patroimen at their landing, to
be paid by them. Referred.

Mr. Bowan also presented the bill for the rent of
the Eighth Ward Station-House in Spring street, proc
to the giving up of the old Station-House. Referred.

A communication was received from Sergeant Williamson, Acting Inspector of the Fourteenth Prechet
Police, charging James Foster, a member of his force,
with gross intoxication. The matter was referred to
the Committee on Appointments and Removals.

A complaint was also presented by a citizen named
Cork against a member of the police named Samel
Davis. Referred.

Davis. Referred.

THE CASE OF DEPUTY CARPENTER.

There being no further business before the Board, it was moved and carried that the charge against Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter be now taken up and considered.

The question was breached whether the trial should The question was breached whether the trial should be conducted with open or closed doors, and a brief discussion ensued thereupon. It was stated by the members of the Commission, Messrs. Nye, Cholred, Stranaban and Bowen, that the custom heretofore had been to have the trial public. The two Mayors interposed no objection, Mayor Wood remarking that whatever had been the custom he would willingly accede

Mr. CARPENTER then arose and announced that be Mr. Carpenter then arose and announced that he demurred to the complaint. He was about to real his demurrer, when Mr. Mackellar, late Clerk to the Chief of Police, in his new capacity as attorney, tushed forward to the table and announced that he appeared on behalf of the complainants in this matter. He would move an adjournment of the trial on the ground that he had had no notice that the case was coming up this day, and the witnesses had not been subpensed. The Board or the Clerk had given him no notice of the trial, and had not subpensed his witnesses. Under these circumstances, how the case was to proceed he was at a loss determine.

Gen. Nye—Do you suppose, Sir, that this Board is bound to give an attorney notice?

Mackeller—No, Sir; but they are bound to subpense witnesses.

pena witnesses.

Gen. NYE—Not at all. The Clerk of the Board is bound to issue subpenas on application, and that is all. But if you are not ready I suppose the case can be adjourned. But in the mean time the demurrer can be heard and argued now. If the demurrer is well takes the whole proceedings will be quashed. The matter can be beard on the demurrer if you are ready for the

heard and argued now. If the demurrer is well takes the whole proceedings will be quashed. The matter can be heard on the demurrer if you are ready for the argument on that.

MACKELLAR—I don't know as I am, as I don't know the nature of the demurrer. These proceedings partake of the nature of a criminal trial. In criminal cases the witnesses on behalf of the complaint are subpenaed by the Clerk of the Court. In matters coming before the old Police Commissioners it was the duty of the Clerk to subpena witnesses. The Board acts in behalf the people. If this were a civil proceeding, then the position assumed by the Chairman would be correct.

Gen. NYE—I am unable to see from any light I have that a summary proceeding like this partakes of the nature of a criminal case at all. There are no punishments to be inflicted in any event. There is no proceed. It is simply a notice, and it stands like a summary proceedings when the party is supposed in law to be ready to go on.

MACKELLAR—That might be in general proceedings, but not in proceedings before Commissioners it has been held by Recorders Tillou and Smith and Judges Beebe and Russell, when members of the old Board of Commusioners, that these proceeding partake of the character of criminal proceedings. Otherwise a man would be compelled to watch the newpapers to ascertain whether the Committee had reported, and if they had reported whether the case was going to be tried. In many instances the complainant would not do this. He makes the complainant or the benefit of this Metropolitan Police District Commission, and it stands to reason that he is not going to dance attendance upon the Board.

Gen. NYE—Nor did I suppose that it was the duty of this Board to turn prosecuting-attorneys for complainants against members of the police force. All understood, once for all, that persons prosecuting must be cominered as taking notice of the public actorneys for complainants. But this Board, I take it, sits as a court and not as prosecutier; and I think it may as well se unders

sent case, I think the Board acts as a board of Decipline. It is very easy to see that if I, as a citizea, see a policeman intoxicated, and I come and make complaint on oath against him, I might be continually watching the published proceedings which are selded correctly reported—lineredulous winks among the reporters—and be kept day after day in dancing attendance upon the Police Commissioners, the cause of public justice may be defeated. I therefore think it is the duty of the Police Commissioners (and the remark I do not apply to the present case), as I always so held when Chairman of the Police Commissioners to give every citizen an opportunity to substantiate the charge he prefers against an officer, not so much for the punishment of the direlect officer as for the purification of the police force. I make these remarks lest my silence should be construed into an acquise-cence in the views which have been stated.

Gen. NYE—I dissent from the position the Mayor thinks we occupy. I suppose that the presumption is here, as it is in law, that all charges are untrue until they are milly substantiated. It is, therefore, in the highest sense obligatory upon the person accusing that he should substantiate the charge. If we stood as prosecutors of our own men, we would present the spectacie of a tribunal such as the history of the past, I think, could not show. The true position which we occupy is that of a tribunal to decide impartially between the accused and his accuser.

Deputy Carrenter then proceeded to read his demurrer to the charge as follows:

occupy is that of a tribunal to decide impartially between the accused and his accuser.

Deputy Carrenten then proceeded to read his demurrer to the charge as follows:

In the matter of the charge of "Conduct unbecome ing an officer," preferred against Daniel Carpenter, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The respondent re-pectifully demurs to the said charge and its two specifications: 1st. Of "Violent, ccarse and inscient language to a superior officer, and 2d. To a subordinate. (Sec. 3 of rule 33).

Because the charges on their face show no cause of complaint under the regulations of the Department, and the rule above referred to, which rule is also particularly mentioned in the specifications.

and the rule above reterred to, which rule is also par-ticularly mentioned in the specifications.

Firstly: They impute language used only of the Mayor as Mayor.

Secondly: The Mayor, even as a member of the Board of Police, is not a superior officer of respond-

Secondly: The Mayor, even as a member of the Board of Police, is not a superior officer of respondent.

Thirdly: The said Cornelius B. Titus is not a subcrdinate of this respondent, as appears by the specifications and the records of this department.

Respondent more particularly in explanation avers, hat the Mayor of New-York is not a Commissioner, but a member ex-officio of the Board of Police; that he act creating the Board makes this distinction; and a rection 3d all the powers of the Mayor of New-York, as connected with the police, are merged in the one power of "possessing a vote at every session of the Board, when present at its meetings;" that a Commissioner of Police possesses no power distinct from that exercised at a meeting of the Board; that the Board of Police alone is the superior of the General and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

And this respondent further avers, that even if the Mayor of New-York is a Commissioner, and is his superior efficer, he was neither in legal fact, (as appears by the records of the Metropolitan Police Department) on the day mentioned in specification 1st, to wit the 3d day of July.

The respondent, referring to the said records, says that on the 22d day of April, one week after the Metropolitan Police law went into effect, the President of the Board of Police invited the said Mayor of New-York to a seat in the Board, whereupon the said Mayor responded as follows:

"Mayor's Orrice, New York.]

"Satinday, April 22, 1837.

"My Dran Siz: In reply to your note of this date.] have to state that I do not recognise the right of yourself, or the said that I shall, under the advice of connel, resist the service of any authority as such.

And the respondent avers that, on or about £ 17th. And the respondent avers that, on or about £ 17th.

as such, and that I shall, under the advice of counsel, result to exercise of any authority as such."

And the respondent avers that, on or about it is 17th of June last past, this respondent, in his capacity of Deputy Superintendent, and in the exercise of his duty, waited upon the said Mayor, and was expressly told by the said Mayor that he did not recognize the authority of this respondent.

Wherefore, respondent says that on the 3d day of